

PKM2(Phospho-Ser148) Antibody

Catalog No: #12861



Package Size: #12861-1 50ul #12861-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	PKM2(Phospho-Ser148) Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	Phospho-PKM2(S148) Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKM2 only when phosphorylated at S148
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human PKM2(Phospho-Ser148)
Other Names	CTHBP antibody Cytosolic thyroid hormone binding protein antibody Cytosolic thyroid hormone-binding protein antibody KPYM_HUMAN antibody MGC3932 antibody OIP 3 antibody OIP-3 antibody OIP3 antibody OPA interacting protein 3 antibody Opa-interacting protein 3 antibody p58 antibody PK muscle type antibody PK muscle type antibody PK2 antibody PK3 antibody PKM antibody PKM2 antibody pykm antibody Pyruvate kinase 2 3 antibody Pyruvate kinase 3 antibody Pyruvate kinase isozymes M1 M2 antibody Pyruvate kinase muscle antibody Pyruvate kinase muscle isozyme antibody pyruvate kinase PKM antibody Pyruvate kinase muscle 2 antibody TCB antibody THBP1 antibody Thyroid hormone binding protein 1 antibody

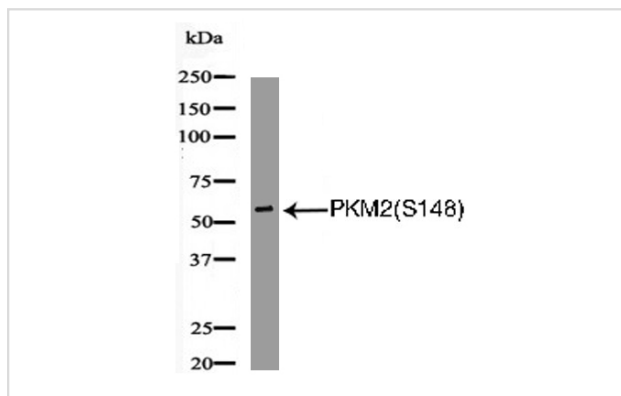
Thyroid hormone binding protein cytosolic antibody
Thyroid hormone-binding protein 1 antibody
Tumor M2 PK antibody
Tumor M2-PK antibody

Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P14618 NCBI Gene ID5315
Calculated MW	60
Concentration	1.0mg mL
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB dilution:1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis PKM2(Phospho-Ser148) using
Forskolin treated HeLa whole cell lysates

Product Description

Pyruvate kinase, a glycolytic enzyme, catalyses the conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to pyruvate. In mammals, the M1 isoform (PKM1) is expressed in most adult tissues (1). The M2 isoform (PKM2), an alternatively-spliced variant of M1, is expressed during embryonic development (1). Studies found that cancer cells exclusively express PKM2 (1-3). PKM2 is shown to be essential for aerobic glycolysis in tumors (Warburg effect) (1). When the M2 isoform is switched to the M1 isoform, aerobic glycolysis is reduced and oxidative phosphorylation is increased in cancer cells (1). These cells also show decreased tumorigenicity in mouse xenografts (1). Recent studies show that the oncogenic forms of FGFR1 directly phosphorylate Tyr105 of PKM2 and thereby inhibit the formation of active tetrameric PKM2 (4). A PKM2 mutant found in cancer cells, in which Tyr105 is replaced by phenylalanine, leads to reduced cell proliferation in hypoxia and tumor growth in xenografts in nude mice (4). These findings suggest that the phosphorylation at Tyr105 is a critical switch for the metabolism in cancer cells that promotes tumor growth (4).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.